

Multiple Planets with SIM

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Key Issues

- Can we detect true Earth-like planets for nearby G, K stars? i.e. habitable, imageable and spectrally observable for further studies.
- Can we detect the Earth-like planets with a Jupiter?
- Can we detect the Earth-like planets in a solar planetary system?

SIM is the only mission
to detect the true Earth-like planets

- RV technique is limited by intrinsic stellar activities to 1 m/s
- GAIA is limited by the measurement precision of 7 μ as and fixed number of visits
- GAIA can not measure nearby and bright stars
- SIM has narrow- and wide- angle modes for planet exploration and general astrophysics
- SIM can provide precision of 0.5 μ as
- SIM can have more than 200 visits in 5 years

Conclusions

- It is challenging task to detect the Earth-like planet, and is more difficult to detect the Earth-like planet in a multiple planet system.
- The SIM mission has a special narrow-angle mode, which can provide accuracy of 0.5 μ as for searching the Earth-like planets.
- Simulated observations indicate that it is possible to detect the Earth-like planet when there are Jupiter type planets around.
- Preliminary blind tests demonstrate that it is possible to find the Earth-like planets in multiple planets systems. However, it may have false detection of exoplanet, or miss planet with small signatures.
- Because of limited mission time of 5 years it is important to do further investigations on the influences from outer long period planet

Current Multiple Planets

| 55 Cancri | | | distan(pc) | | 12.5 massSun | | 0.942 |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|-------|
| axis (AU) | period (day) | eccentricity | mass (in Jupiter) | signature (μ as) | RV_sig (m/s) | | |
| 0.038 | 2.82 | 0.070 | 0.034 | 0.105 | 5.070 | | |
| 0.115 | 14.65 | 0.014 | 0.824 | 7.677 | 71.322 | | |
| 0.240 | 44.34 | 0.086 | 0.169 | 3.288 | 10.123 | | |
| 0.781 | 260 | 0.200 | 0.144 | 9.118 | 4.868 | | |
| 5.770 | 5218 | 0.025 | 3.835 | 1787.328 | 46.777 | | |

| ups And | | | distan(pc) | | 64.56 massSun | | 1.32 |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--|------|
| axis (AU) | period (day) | eccentricity | mass (in Jupiter) | signature (μ as) | RV_sig (m/s) | | |
| 0.060 | 4.6 | 0.022 | 0.69 | 0.457 | 69.586 | | |
| 0.832 | 241.3 | 0.258 | 1.98 | 18.431 | 55.606 | | |
| 2.550 | 1296.0 | 0.267 | 3.97 | 113.098 | 63.785 | | |

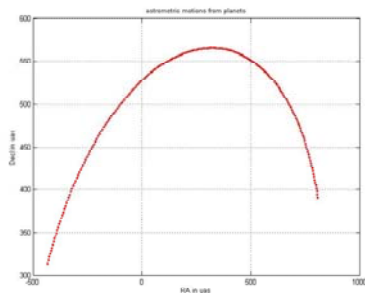
Planets of the Solar System

| | axis (AU) | period (year) | eccentricity | mass (in Earth) | signature (μ as) | RV_sig (m/s) |
|---------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Mercury | 0.387 | 0.241 | 0.2056 | 0.055 | 0.006 | 0.01 |
| Venus | 0.723 | 0.615 | 0.0068 | 0.815 | 0.177 | 0.09 |
| Earth | 1.000 | 1.000 | 0.0167 | 1.000 | 0.300 | 0.09 |
| Mars | 1.523 | 1.881 | 0.0934 | 0.107 | 0.049 | 0.01 |
| Jupiter | 5.203 | 11.857 | 0.0484 | 317.820 | 496.085 | 12.49 |
| Saturn | 9.537 | 29.424 | 0.0542 | 95.161 | 272.265 | 2.76 |
| Uranus | 19.191 | 83.747 | 0.0472 | 14.371 | 82.738 | 0.30 |
| Neptune | 30.068 | 163.723 | 0.0086 | 17.147 | 154.673 | 0.28 |

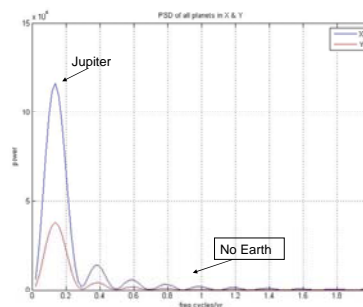
Assume the solar system is located at 10 pc
a is the semi-major axis of orbit in AU;
Astrometric signature = $0.3 \cdot a \cdot \text{mass}$ (μ as);

Complicated Solar System

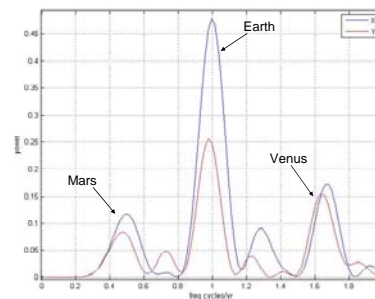
- The solar system has 8 planets
- The solar system has wide range of periods from 0.2 to 164 yrs
- The masses of the planets vary from 0.06 to 317 Earth masses
- Separations of planets range from 0.4 to 38 AU
- Astrometric signatures of planets at 10 pc have a range from 0.007 to 494 μ as, and the Earth has tiny signature of 0.3 μ as

Astrometric signatures for solar system
at 10 pc for 5 yr observations

Detection of Jupiter & Saturn



Detection of the Earth



Simulated Observation Results

| | a"(μ as) | | i° | | Period (yr) | |
|---------|---------------|------|-----|------|-------------|------|
| | obs | true | obs | true | obs | true |
| Jupiter | 509 | 496 | 65 | 61 | 7.3 | 12 |
| Saturn | 322 | 272 | 73 | 60 | -- | 29 |
| Venus | 0.23 | 0.18 | 68 | 60 | 0.60 | 0.7 |
| Earth | 0.37 | 0.30 | 69 | 61 | 0.99 | 1.0 |

Preliminary Results of Blind Tests

| | signature | | period | | semi-axis | | mass |
|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-----------|--|------|
| | μ as | days | year | AU | Jupiter | | |
| Planet-2 | 27 | 80.4 | 0.22 | 0.36 | 0.750 | | |
| Planet-5 | 0.296 | 153.4 | 0.42 | 0.56 | 0.005 | | |
| Planet-3 | 1.396 | 452.9 | 1.24 | 1.16 | 0.012 | | |
| Planet-4 | 1.72 | 555.2 | 1.52 | 1.32 | 0.012 | | |
| Planet-1 | 218 | 2991.4 | 8.19 | 4.06 | 0.536 | | |

Notes:

1. The Earth-like planet-5 can be detected.
2. Long-period planet-1 has true period of 9.488yr and mass of 0.315 M_J . Because of 5 yr mission time planet-1 is detected with mass error of 50 %.
3. Planet 6-8 with periods of > 29 yr have not been detected.
4. It is possible to have a false detection of a planet with 2.7 yr period.

Critical Tasks for SIM Mission

- Increase SNR for detection of Earth-like planets
- Avoid false detection of exoplanets
- Investigate influences of long-period planets for limited life-time of the mission
- Develop robust algorithms for searching Earth-like planets in a multiple planet system
- Carry out special study on detection of exoplanets with period close to one year